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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Letter dated 18 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In view of Pakistan's capacity as the current Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization, I have the honour to transmit the Quetta Plan of Action (annex I) and the Istanbul Declaration on Long-term Perspectives (annex II), which were adopted by the Organization.

I would be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have the present letter and above-mentioned documents circulated as official documents of the General Assembly under item 92 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Sher Afgan KHAN
Acting Permanent Representative

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ANNEX I

Quetta Plan of Action for the Economic Cooperation Organization

1. The Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) met at Quetta on 6 and 7 February 1993. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, the Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations and senior officials of the member countries. The list of leaders of delegations is attached (see appendix).

2. The Council noted that, with the enlargement of the ECO membership, policies for economic cooperation would now cover 10 member States, spread over an area of over 7 million square kilometres rich in natural and human resources, and cater for the needs of 300 million people.

3. It emphasized the vital importance of mobilizing the natural and human resources of the region, based, as far as possible, on a market-oriented economy and common benefit.

4. The Council stressed the importance of establishing collaboration with international bodies and other regional groupings in accordance with article XXXV of the Treaty of Izmir. Such collaboration should include exploring possibilities of furthering ECO projects through international financing.

5. In reviewing the progress achieved in the development of regional cooperation, the Council commended the Regional Planning Council and the Technical Committees for their important contributions, which had resulted in the initiation of significant projects amongst the ECO member States. The Council also expressed satisfaction on the positive results of the various expert groups, seminars, meetings and training programmes held under the auspices of ECO.

6. The Council stressed that ECO projects and programmes for regional cooperation could be put in motion whenever any number of ECO countries were ready to so act together, while the remaining ECO countries would be encouraged to join in when they were in a position to do so.

7. For a plan of action that would aim to achieve its objectives by the year 2000, the Council adopted the following guidelines.

I. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8. The Council emphasized that modern communications were a prerequisite for achieving the goals of ECO. To this end, they indicated, on behalf of their Governments, their determination to allocate national resources and mobilize external resources, separately and collectively.

9. Given the vital and technical nature of this sector, they proposed that a meeting of the Transport and Communications Committee be held within the next two months to prepare an outline plan for the development of the transport sector:

(a) This plan should include the following objectives:

(i) To enable trucks to travel from one end of the region to the other at internationally acceptable standards and in accordance with routes prescribed by member States;

(ii) To expand and integrate national railway networks to permit transportation by rail from one end of the region to the other;

(iii) To expand air connections so that there was a direct air connection between the capitals/major cities of each of the ECO countries at least once a week;

(iv) To expand port facilities to handle the seaborne trade of the region;

(v) To conclude agreements, within or without the region, that might be necessary to facilitate such transport, including access through new border and custom posts that might be established;

(b) This plan should also examine:

(i) The national transportation networks of the ECO countries and propose such modifications in the current national schemes as would facilitate intra-ECO transportation;

(ii) The feasibility of a joint multimodal transport venture among the interested public/private sector companies in the member countries, which would enable goods to travel within the region expeditiously;

(iii) The possibility to pool arrangements among the national airlines, setting up of an ECO airline among the interested public/private sector companies of member countries and incentives to the private sector to initiate air, especially air cargo, services in the region.

10. The proposed meeting of the Ministers for Transport for the ECO countries at Alma Ata in October 1993 is expected to finalize this plan for its implementation.

11. In the field of telecommunications, the Council of Ministers further directed the Committee to prepare within the same time-frame (i.e. by October 1993) a plan that would:

(a) Ensure that, by 1995, at least 40 telephone/telefax channels existed between each of the ECO countries either directly or through another ECO country;

(b) Explore the possibility of expanding satellite links between all ECO countries for telecommunications, television and radio broadcasts. The feasibility of an ECO satellite may also be explored;

(c) Effect improvements in the postal system so that mail from one ECO country is delivered to another ECO country within one week's time.

12. In view of the vast potential for the development of a telecommunications industry in the region, the Council of Ministers directed the Committee to explore, on the basis of comparative advantage, the possibility of cooperation in the field, including the manufacture of different components by regional member countries and harmonizing standards and requirements.

13. In order to keep abreast of the latest developments in the rapidly developing field of telecommunications, to generate innovations and to address the specific telecommunication needs of the ECO region, the Council directed that there should be enhanced cooperation between the existing research centres in the member countries and that, if necessary, new research centres should be set up jointly financed by the Governments and the public/private sector companies in the telecommunications' industry.

II. TRADE

14. The Council of Ministers agreed that, with a view to promoting economic cooperation, the members should endeavour to make trade within the region a major component of their total trade. The Council of Ministers directed the Economic and Commercial Committee, in the light of articles II and III of the Treaty of Izmir, to work towards the elimination, as far as possible, of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers and restrictions within the ECO region, and to examine the feasibility of expanding the present preferential tariff system to include the new member countries and to enlarge the list of items to which preferential tariffs applied.

15. With a view to creating a greater awareness among the business community of the member countries of the trade potential of the region, the Committee should also conduct a study of the exports (present and potential) in each of the ECO countries and determine the extent to which they can meet the import needs (present and potential) of other ECO countries.

16. The Council directed the Committee to devise a uniform system of customs procedures, utilizing current international practice, for goods in transit at all borders in the region with the objective of ensuring that goods in transit are cleared for onward movement expeditiously.

17. It also noted that economic activity was increasingly being directed in all the ECO countries towards the private sector and appreciated that lack of awareness of trading opportunities was a major factor inhibiting trade within the region. It directed that the ECO Chamber of Commerce should hold seminars at least twice a year to acquaint businessmen of the ECO countries with the trade potential that existed within the region. It noted that the Chambers of Commerce of member States were being affiliated with the ECO Chamber of Commerce.

18. To facilitate growth of trade, the Council further directed that the proposed trade and development bank should, in its trade financing activities, focus on intraregional trade.

19. The Council agreed that necessary measures should be taken by national authorities to facilitate the travel of businessmen within the ECO region without delay and that visas, where required, should be issued expeditiously.

III. ENERGY

20. The Council noted the region's rich energy potential, both hydroelectric and fossil, and directed the preparation of a well considered plan for a network of pipelines and the interconnection of power grids to meet the entire region's requirements and to provide outlets, including sea ports, for access to international markets for the member countries. They directed that financing be explored for development of viable projects in this field.

IV. INDUSTRY

21. While recognizing the current role of the public sector, the Council noted the substantial role of the private sector in the further development of industry and the need to encourage businessmen, through investment incentives, to establish industrial units to cater to the entire regional market.

22. The Council directed the Technical and Industrial Committee to make proposals in that regard and also asked for the examination of the possibility of offering other special incentives for such units.

V. AGRICULTURE

23. The Council of Ministers recognized the vital role of agriculture and related industries in the economic advancement of ECO member countries and directed the Agricultural Committee to prepare a comprehensive study for cooperation in the region for the application of improved methods of maximizing agricultural production (at least to the point of self-sufficiency in the food-deficit member countries) and where possible to explore joint regional projects.

24. The Committee should also study means for enhancing cooperation among the existing agricultural training and research institutions in the member States and, where necessary, propose the establishment of new institutions to promote technical knowledge and exchange of experience. The Committee should study the feasibility of establishing an ECO agricultural data bank to disseminate information on production and trade of agricultural products within ECO countries.

VI. TOURISM

25. Recognizing the importance of tourism in advancing national economic development and promoting mutual understanding, the Council expressed the hope that expansion of transport and telecommunication networks would increase the flow of regional and international tourists. To facilitate such tourism further, it directed the national authorities to examine the possibility of facilitating the issue of visas and of promoting cooperation between the tourism organizations/travel operators within the region. The objective should be to increase substantially the ECO region's share in the global tourism trade.

VII. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

26. The Council noted that many ECO countries had technical assistance programmes/scholarships to provide training facilities to foreign nationals. They agreed that an appropriate part of all such technical programmes/scholarships should be placed at the disposal of ECO countries.

27. They further directed the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee:

(a) To undertake a study of all vocational training facilities available within the region and to propose such expansion/modification as would help those institutions to serve the needs of the region as a whole, keeping in view the requirement as spelled out by each member country for vocational training;

(b) To examine the possibility of the expansion of existing facilities within the region for language training to cater to the enlarged needs of the region;

(c) To examine modalities, on the basis of proposals submitted by Pakistan, of setting up the ECO Science Foundation, envisaged in article XIV of the Treaty of Izmir, with the objective of seeking to ensure its establishment by 1995.

VIII. ECO SPECIAL FUND FOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES

28. To achieve the objectives of this Plan of Action and to supplement the efforts of the Technical Committees, the Council decided to set up a Special Fund to undertake feasibility studies in various sectors of economic activity within the region. This Fund, which would have an initial contribution of a total of US$ 300,000, from the founding members, would be placed at the disposal of the Council of Deputies, which on receiving proposals from the Regional Planning Council would commission feasibility studies by consultants of international repute (preferably from within the region). In making proposals for the feasibility studies, the Technical Committee should try to identify private sector companies/agencies who would benefit from and contribute to such feasibility studies.

29. This fund could be supplemented, with the approval of the Council of Deputies, by assistance from international organizations.

APPENDIX

List of leaders of delegations of ECO member States to the third session of the Council, held at Quetta on 6 and 7 February 1993

1. H.E. Dr. Najibullah Laffrai
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Islamic State of Afghanistan

2. H.E. Mr. Gasimov Tofik
Foreign Minister
Azerbaijani Republic

3. H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati
Foreign Minister
Islamic Republic of Iran

4. H.E. Mr. Karmangozhan S.A.
First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Kazakhstan

5. H.E. Mr. Marat Sarlinov
Deputy Foreign Minister
Republic of Kyrgyzstan

6. H.E. Mr. Muhammad Siddique Khan Kanju
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

7. Mr. Izzatullo Khayayev
Minister of Foreign Economic Relations
Republic of Tajikistan

8. H.E. Mr. Hikmet Cetin
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Turkey

9. H.E. Mr. Ovezov Jagmur Ovezovich
Deputy Prime Minister
Turkmenistan

10. H.E. Mr. Fateh Ghulamovich Teschabaev
First Deputy Foreign Minister
Republic of Uzbekistan

ANNEX II

Istanbul Declaration on Long-term Perspectives for the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) held a Special Meeting at Istanbul from 5 to 7 July 1993. The list of leaders of delegations is attached. The Council exchanged views, inter alia, on the long-term perspectives for ECO with the aim of defining the basic goals to be achieved in their regional economic cooperation up to the year 2000 and beyond and agreed on the following:

1. The Council stressed the fact that, as a result of the transformation of the Organization into a wide cooperation forum of friendly and fraternal countries, encompassing an area of 7 million square kilometres inhabited by nearly 300 million people, a historic opportunity stood before them to create a developed economic region through collective and coordinated efforts that would increase the living standards of their nations and contribute positively to the world economy in substantial terms. The Council strongly felt that this historic opportunity should be fully utilized in their common interests.

2. The Council noted that, owing to rapid expansion of the ambit of ECO, there was an urgent need to collect reliable basic data, economic and technical indicators, and information on a region-wide scale on which joint efforts and projects would have to be based. The Council directed that such data, covering in particular the areas identified in the Quetta Plan of Action, should be compiled by the Organization not later than July 1994 to be updated and expanded on a continuous basis. This compilation should initially be prepared as an ECO region handbook. A data and information exchange centre for trade and investment should be set up within the ECO secretariat with affiliated local centres to serve the needs of the Organization, the member States and foreign investors. In this connection, the Council further authorized the Secretary-General to seek cooperative assistance from international sources, such as the Islamic Development Bank.

3. The Council commended the setting of guidelines in the fields of transport and communications, trade, energy, industry, agriculture, tourism, human resource development and establishment of an ECO special fund for feasibility studies through the adoption of the Quetta Plan of Action and underlined the importance of effective follow-up action by all ECO member States and organs for the achievement of the objectives of this Plan. Such action, including the collection of data and the preparation of relevant feasibility studies should be completed by 1995, thus permitting by the end of the century the implementation, in considerable measure, of the Plan's targets.

I. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

4. The Council was of the opinion that successful steps in the fields of transport and communications would have an overall impact on and would act as a catalyst in other areas of joint endeavours. Consequently, an early and steady

progress in these two major fields throughout the region will facilitate and accelerate joint activities in other areas of cooperation.

5. The Council commended the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Council of Deputies for mobilizing resources in that direction and welcomed the readiness of the Islamic Development Bank to accord technical or financial assistance for the implementation of ECO projects in the fields of transport and communications.

6. The Council urged the national authorities of the member States and the ECO organs concerned to prepare the outline plan for the development of the transport sector. This plan would be finalized for implementation at the meeting of the Ministers of Transport of the ECO countries at Alma Ata in October 1993.

7. The Council recommended that this plan should:

(a) Identify the general axis connecting the infrastructure of member countries in the most cost-effective manner and should serve to provide access to sea ports in the region for the land-locked member countries;

(b) Identify the starting and terminal points of such roads in each ECO country, the border gates to be used at terminal points, the distance covered in each country and the measures necessary for the unification of standards on these routes and at the border gates;

(c) Explore the prospects of developing sections of the ECO road network as toll roads with international financial assistance.

8. In the railway sector, the Council called for the early finalization of the envisaged ECO railway map and recommended that the plan should incorporate the proposals for:

(a) Interconnection of the railways of the ECO countries;

(b) Introduction of multimodal transport where necessary;

(c) Connection of the regional railway system to outside the region;

(d) A specific timetable for completion of these railway connections;

(e) Obtaining the required technical and financial assistance from appropriate international institutions.

9. In the civil aviation sector, the Council took note of the recent civil aviation agreements concluded between the founding members and the new member States under bilateral arrangements and recommended that the plan should:

(a) Incorporate proposals for expanding air connections and introducing flights between the capitals and major cities of the ECO region;

(b) Explore the useful role that can be played by the private sector in this field;

(c) Suggest appropriate measures for facilitating the operation of private airline companies in the area;

(d) In view of paragraph 9 (b) (ii) of the Quetta Plan of Action, the Council welcomed the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the creation of a multimodal transportation company and decided to refer the matter to the meeting of ECO Transport Ministers to be held at Alma Ata in October 1993.

10. In the field of telecommunications the Council underlined the need for the preparation of the plan as called for in the Quetta Plan of Action, for expanding telecommunications between ECO countries, including satellite links, and for improving the postal system, as well as the need for cooperation among the research and development centres of the member States. The Ministers expressed the view that regional and extraregional communications should be expanded, developed and upgraded on a continuous basis to keep abreast of the rapid technological developments in this vital area, including television and radio broadcasts. The Council also welcomed the plans for undertaking feasibility studies in the area of telecommunications.

11. Given the importance of telecommunications for the economic development of ECO member States and particularly the new ECO members, and the need to train experts, the Council welcomed the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the creation of an ECO telecommunications college, which will be studied in the relevant committee on the basis of supplementary information.

II. TRADE

12. The Council drew attention to the following basic orientation of ECO regional cooperation with particular emphasis to trade:

(a) Joint efforts in the ECO area should be carried out in a manner that takes into account and contributes to global economic trends and developments, leading to the integration of the region into world economy and trade;

(b) The primary goal of these efforts should be to create a suitable economic environment in which the private sector can function effectively and which will be conducive to large-scale investment in the ECO area as a whole.

13. In this context, they endorsed the ideas developed in the Quetta Plan of Action and the tasks entrusted to the Economic and Commercial Committee, and laid special emphasis on:

(a) The early implementation of article V of the Treaty of Izmir for the establishment of the ECO trade and development bank as an important instrument for promotion of intraregional trade and economic development;

(b) The promotion of liberal trade practices and policies among ECO countries;

(c) In order to create an awareness of the industrial and agricultural capabilities and the trade potential of the region, the Council directed that

the Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation should examine the possibility of organizing travelling exhibitions among and outside ECO countries in the related fields;

(d) To develop trade and industry, the Council reiterated the need for the creation of free trade and industry zones in the context of ECO. The details will be worked out by the relevant committee and submitted to the Council of Ministers;

(e) To enhance trade among the dwellers in border areas of the ECO member States, the Council recommended that border trade, including the establishment of border markets, be increased as far as possible in the context of existing priorities in general trade;

(f) Holding a meeting of the customs authorities to elaborate a uniform system of customs and transit trade procedures to be incorporated into an agreement for application throughout the ECO region;

(g) In accordance with article 2 of the Treaty of Izmir on the expansion of trade within ECO, the Council commended the member States who have annual targets for intraregional trade. The Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation should consider this matter;

(h) Utilizing a substantial percentage of existing export credit guarantee facilities in the member States for promoting intra-ECO trade, particularly in the private sector. In member States where export credit guarantee facilities currently do not exist, all efforts should be made to create them for the enhancement of such trade;

(i) Promoting expertise in the financial and management fields by reserving places in training institutes within the region for applicants from other member States;

(j) Promoting the ECO Chamber of Commerce as a major institution of the Organization, with an annual programme of activities to be implemented in close cooperation with the chambers of commerce of member States. The Council called upon the ECO Chamber of Commerce to apprise them of the action taken on paragraph 17 of the Quetta Plan of Action. The Council further desired that the Chamber of Commerce should organize seminars with the participation of representatives of national chambers of commerce of member States and also act as a clearing-house for gathering and disseminating information in their field of activities.

III. ENERGY

14. Recalling paragraph 20 of the Quetta Plan of Action, the Council directed the Energy Committee to finalize, by July 1994, for presentation to the Council, the requisite plan and submit a progress report to the next annual meeting of the Council.

IV. INDUSTRY

15. Recalling the Quetta Plan of Action's directive to the Committee for Technical and Industrial Cooperation to encourage the establishment in the private sector of industrial units to cater to the entire regional market, the Council noted that such industries could benefit from economies of scale and that a division of labour could be ensured by having production units for various components of such industries located in different member States. The Council underlined the need for member States to be prepared to offer the necessary domestic credits and to allocate foreign credits and investments to industries that would form part of the industrial restructuring of the region.

16. The Council urged that this plan include proposals for the acquisition of foreign technology by the member States on a cooperative basis and for the transfer of industrial technology within the region in all applicable forms.

17. The Council noted that uniform standards of production would greatly facilitate intraregional trade in industrial products and directed that the plan should include proposals for evolving uniform standards and for uniform laws and regulations for implementing quality control.

18. The Council welcomed the Pakistani proposal for sectoral feasibility studies in industry and directed that feasibility studies be undertaken in three specific industrial sectors in the region. These would determine the manner and extent to which existing or new capacity could be used or modified to meet the needs of the entire region, taking advantage of economies of scale and promoting the division of labour. The sectors were:

(a) The automobile industry;

(b) The power equipment industry;

(c) The telecommunication industry.

V. AGRICULTURE

19. The Council of Ministers directed the Committee on Agricultural Cooperation to conduct a survey of the region to determine exportable surpluses and deficits necessitating imports of agricultural commodities and to draw up proposals on meeting these deficits, to the extent possible, from within the region. The Council further directed that another survey be undertaken by mid-1994 on the progress of mechanization in the region to identify the extent to which such mechanization could be facilitated by the fuller utilization of the existing manufacturing capacity within the region.

20. The Council reiterated the need to prevent the dissemination of plant and livestock diseases and urged the Committee for Agricultural Cooperation to expedite its studies on the matter with a view to developing concrete and effective measures to that end.

21. The Council also directed the Committee to examine the possibility of expanding, with international assistance, the existing agricultural research

institutes, particularly in the new member States, to enable those institutes to serve the needs of the region as a whole.

22. The Council recommended the convening of a conference of the chairmen of the agricultural banking and credit institutions of the ECO member States in early 1994 to explore the possibilities of harmonizing the organizational structures and the regulations of the existing agricultural credit systems.

VI. TOURISM

23. The Council desired that tourism, as one of the major fields of activity, should contribute to the development efforts of all member States. The Council stressed that there was a need to take early action on the basis of the recommendations already worked out at the expert level. The Council requested the relevant authorities of the member States to take necessary executive decisions in order:

(a) To convene, under the auspices of the ministers in charge of tourism, a joint meeting of the public and private sector organizations of ECO countries in November 1993, to promote the ECO region as a tourism destination before the beginning of the tourism season in March 1994;

(b) To compile an ECO region tourism guide, under the coordination of the ECO Secretary-General and with the collaboration of national authorities, by February 1994.

VII. CULTURE

24. Recalling article II (c) of the Treaty of Izmir, the Council urged the member Governments to find and promote effective social and cultural channels of thought and action for consolidating cultural affinities and spiritual and fraternal ties that bind the peoples of the member States. They emphasized the early revival of the ECO Cultural Institute and the establishment of the ECO youth foundation in pursuance of the relevant provisions of the Treaty of Izmir.

VIII. NARCOTICS ABUSE CONTROL

25. The Council expressed satisfaction at the progress towards evolving regional cooperation in the field of narcotics abuse control and urged the concerned Technical Committee to prepare a comprehensive plan for effectively combating this growing menace and to submit it to the Council at its next meeting.

IX. ENVIRONMENT

26. Deeply conscious of the growing importance of environmental issues and their increasing impact on the environment of the region, the Council felt that the protection of environment in the ECO area through collective measures should be included in ECO activities as a new field of collaboration, and recommended

that the concerned national agencies cooperate to draw up a list of environmental issues in the ECO region and to consider ways of resolving them, in collaboration with various international bodies dealing with such questions.

X. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

27. The Council appreciated the contacts made by ECO with various international organizations and welcomed, in this regard, the initiative of seeking observer status for the Organization with the United Nations General Assembly and the resolution on institutionalized cooperation between ECO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its meeting held at Karachi in April 1993. They also welcomed the signing of memoranda of understanding concerning ECO cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Islamic Development Bank. The Council further decided that on the eve of major international gatherings, such as sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and so on, informal meetings of the ministers of the ECO countries or their representatives should be arranged to maintain closer contacts amongst the members of the Council, harmonize their views on issues of common interest and undertake an interim review of the work of the Organization. The Council also emphasized the need for establishing further contacts with other regional and international organizations.

28. Research in all fields, including the field of economic cooperation, plays a primordial role for the attainment of ECO goals. The Council directed the Council of Deputies to study the possibility of creating an ECO economic research centre for conducting economic studies, to prepare plans and study joint projects for the future of ECO.

XI. ENHANCEMENT OF FREE ENTERPRISE

29. Cognizant of the crucial role that free enterprise would play in the transition and development of the economies of the ECO countries as well as in their further integration into the world economy, the Council decided to assign to the Council of Deputies the task of formulating recommendations to ensure maximum participation of the private sector in regional economic activities.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION

30. The Council asked the Secretary-General of ECO to keep monitoring the progress in implementing the Quetta Plan of Action, as well as the Istanbul Declaration on Long-Term Perspectives for ECO, and to include an evaluation thereon in his annual reports to the Council. The Council also urged the member Governments to take all necessary steps for the expeditious implementation of its decisions.

APPENDIX

List of leaders of delegations participating in the special meeting of the Council of the Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization held at Istanbul from 5 to 7 July 1993

His Excellency Hedayat Amin Arsala
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan

His Excellency Vefa Gulizade
State Adviser for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

His Excellent Ali Akbar Velayati
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

His Excellency Tuleutai Suleymenov
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

His Excellency Edman Karabaev
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

His Excellency Siddique Khan Kanju
State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

His Excellency Rashid Alimov
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

His Excellency Hikmet Cetin
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey

His Excellency Boris Shihmuradov
Deputy President of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan

His Excellency Sadik Safavev
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan